TRALIA THEATRE-2-" Die Kindsfrau"-8-" Meineid-DANOT "
THEATER COMPOUE—S.—" Dan's Tribulations."
TOST PASTOR'S THEATER—2 and S.—" A Rag Baby."
Sp AVENUE THEATER—2 and S.—" Claire and the Force

MANICA"
UNION SQUARE THEATRE—2 and 8—" The Fatal Letter."
WALLACK'S PHEATRE—2 and 8—" A Scrap of Paper."
I'M AVENUE THEATRE—2 and 8—" Skipped by the Light
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14TE STEERT TREATRE-2 and S-"Love and Law."

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come the evil effects of Sewer Clas, use THE GREAUCIDE, an au-tomatic disinfecter requiring no allocation from immates of the house. Chemicals supplied monthly. THE GREAUCIDE Co., 511 East 18th-st. RHEUMATISM, GOUT, NEURALGIA Positively Cured by Washburne's SALIUTLICA,

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# New-York Daily Tribuna

YOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 26.

## TEN PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign .- A canister of gaspowder exploded in the Dublin barracks yesterday, but no one was in-jured. — A revision of the German constitution case find it hard to take action on the ordinary is being prepared by Bismatek, . - An antumn expedition to relieve General Cordon is reported. quired to initiate the commission, and mean-Phantem won the Great Sandown Hardle Brunswick. —— The report of Captain Scott, who held the investigation into the loss of the D. Sieia-

mann, was made public.

Congness.—The House bill for a Bureau of Labor and Statistics was reported favorably to the Senate. Senator Wilson spoke on his resolution on interstate commerce. The Senate adjurated Reagan bill, and no doubt such a result is worth until Monday. - The House agreed to the coa- the outlay. But it would have been better had ference report on the Little Denciency bill. At the experiment, at least at the beginning, been the evening session several pension bills were confined to the collection of information upon

Domestic .- Eighteen car-loads of pauper immigrants passed through this State for Dakota yesterday. = The Chicago wheat market was exelted. - The Massachusetts Greenback Convention approved General Butler for President. -A prize fight in Pittsburg was witnessed by women. = The employes of a company in Pittsburg struck because they were ordered not to smoke laid cigars. - A massacre of white settlers by season. \_\_\_\_ The Philadelphia Grand Jury wanted to indict P. T. Barnum for bringing a nuisance to

the city. the Loubat suit yesterday and the case was given to the Court. - Dr. Willard Parker, ex-Governor found guilty of murder in the first degree. The story was told of the gallant rescue of a foreoresin the grain trade. ==== Mr. O'Byrne and the District-Attorney had some words about Mundy before Judge Gildersleeve. —— The Providence and Buffale baseball nines easily defeated the Metropolitans and the Brooklyns, == = Preparations for the six days' go-as-you-please contest at Madison Square Garden were completed. \_\_\_\_ there was Western dressed beef, ...... Gold value of the legaltender ...l'ver dollar (41212 grains), 85.10 cents. Stock opened weak and declined, but later made some sharp advances, and in a few instances closed higher than on the previous day.

THE WEATHER-TRIBUNE local observations indisate rain, followed by warmer, partly cloudy and clearing weather. Temperature vesterday: Highest, 60°; lowest, 48°; average, 53%,00.

The death of Dr. Willard Parker will be lamented by a larger circle than that made up of his intimate friends and acquaintances. In on the list of American physicians, and was on the Nile-that the garrisons will be slaughhonored at home and abroad.

The interest taken in the Loubat suit against the Union Club continued to the last. The court-room was crowded yesterday with lawyers and club men anxious to hear the arguments of the counsel on both sides. The addresses were full of wit and legal wisdom and fully justify the amount of space given to them on the seventh page of this paper. The Judge allows the lawyers twenty days to put in briefs, and then will give his decision as quickly as pos-

having mardered Mrs. Maybee and her daughter last fall, are probably glad now that they were not able to carry out their purpose. The fellow made in school-houses and teachers for their in due time has been legally convicted and will | children. In almost every instance this was good deal better than anything mob violence who preferred the chance of education to could accomplish. It will do more to make Long money. The payment with the exception of a Island a desirable place of residence than a small amount has been withheld. The sum dozen hangings by a vigilance committee.

A bill was reported favorably in the Assembly yesterday which ought to be killed before it gets to a second reading. It restricts the power \$503,000 of this fund, to be spent in establishof the Superintendent of Buildings in this city to order fire escapes to be put on buildings, by providing that the owners may appeal to the at Hampton, Carlisle, etc. "The bill as it has claimed to have been put in a private asylum by bly, be made of unwholesome materials, and since

wrong direction. The powers of the superintendent should be increased rather than diminished.

Among the excellent measures languishing for proper attention in the Legislature at Albany is the High-License bill. It has made but little progress in the Assembly; and although it was ordered to a third reading in the Senate yesterday, the vote stood 13 to 12. Some of the Democrats did not commit themselves. This does not promise well for the passage of the bill, unless its friends rally vigorously to its support. And yet this high-license measure is pre-eminently one which should be passed at this session, when the Republicans are in control. The temperance people who have been disappointed about a prohibition amendment demand so much at least, and all the other reputable citizens of New-York favor it. With proper effort the bill can be passed. Let the proper effort be made.

THE INTERSTATE COMMERCE BILL.

The Senate Committee on Railroads has agreed to report, as amended, Senator Cullom's bill to establish an Interstate Commerce Commission. This body, to consist of five members, appointed by the President, is to have supervision over interstate transportation, to prevent and punish extortion and unjust discrimination, to secure the making of full reports by railroad corporations and to hear complaints. The commission is authorized to fine corporations convicted of levying "more than reasonable rates of compensation," but no attempt is made to define what is meant by "reasonable." Unjust discrimination is carefully described. It is made to consist in collecting or receiving from any person a greater compensation for any service than is collected or received from any other person for a like service. The presumption is that this is intended to prevent the making of special contracts, but it is doubtful whether it would have that effect, and it is certainly open to question whether such contracts ought to be prohibited. In California a bill is now before the Legislature which aims at the same thing, but it has been shown that in practice it would benefit the large shippers at the expense of the general public, which is precisely what its framers wished to avoid. One of the amendments to the Cullom bill provides that in case complainants against railroad companies fail to prove their case, they shall bear the costs of the inquiry. This is an almost necessary precaution against malicious prosecution, or prosecution for political objects.

It may be questioned whether the bill would not have been stronger bad the duties of the commission been restricted to general supervision, after the model of the Massachusetts Board. With powers so vague and a subject so full of difficulty, the commission would in any run of complaints. Time must certainly be rewhile it will have plenty of work before it in clearing the ground. The chief use of such a body must consist in its reports, from which Congress should be enabled to derive approximately correct ideas as to the status of transportation. If the Commission bill is enacted it may serve to prevent the waste of Congressional time upon such impracticable measures as the which sound legislation could be based. As it is, powers are awarded which cannot be intelligently or safely exercised without the support of a knowledge of the subject demanding considerable experience.

ANOTHER MOVE ON THE NILE.

Mr. Punch has scored a signal success. The cartoen representing General Gordon looking Colorado. = The American Lacrosse Team out over the desert for a glimpse of British pesicruay played a practice game with the troops ha touched the hearts of Englishmen. ston. - A Swede committed suicide | The military authorities at Cairo and the Horse In Baltimore by jumping from a bridge, and was | Guards decided that a relief expedition was im sufficiency in mad. — The Fuller Colliery, at Maltby, Penn., was flooded with water from the Sastrescue. Mr. Gladstone could silence his enemics ruchama River on Thursday. - = The Maryland in the Commons and carry the Franchise Bill to byster season closed yes colay, and a new and strin- a second reading by a great unajority, but he rent law will beenforced. == = A schooner brought could not argue away the English sense of justice. General Gordon has been sent unavoided tice. General Gordon has been sent unarmed and without a guard to a post of danger. The judgment of the country is that he should not CITY AND SUBJEBBAN,-Mr. Choste summed up in be left to his fate-that he should not be deserted, but rescued, let the military difficulties and the political consequences be what they Marcus L. Ward of New-Jersey, and General Emer- may. The Ministry, after deciding against an son Opdycke died. - Rugg, the negro, was expedition from Suakim to Berber and withdrawing the British troops from the seaboard, are reluctantly yielding to public pressure. At man at the Poll-st, fire. There were several fail- first there were ramors of an autumn campaign; next came tidings of an Egyptian column to be sent across the Korosco desert to the Nile and Berber; then the relief expedition was converted into a mixed force of British and Egyptian soldiers; and although a final decision has been deferred until Monday, when Sir Evemuch confusion at a meeting of the American In- lyn Baring and General Graham are expected stitute. - A conference of the Woman's Tem- in London, it is safe to assume that a British perance Association was held. = A mass meet- army will be put in motion at the earliest pracing was held at Cooper Union to protest against | ticable moment for the relief of Berber and Khartoum. There have been so many transitions in the

British Government's Soudan policy that a new change of plan will not cause surprise. The Ministry have been dragged from one stage to another under the pressure of public opinion until their course has been marked by a carious zig-zag of vacillation and sudden resolve. Neglect to rescue Sinkat and Tokar was followed by the aimless and unprofitable slaughter of several thousands of Arabs. Time will show what is to be the outcome of neglect to rescue Berber and Khartoum. It is possible that the traghis prime his name was the most conspicuous edy enacted on the seaboard is to be repeated tered before their rescae can be effected. But if Berber and Khartoum are spared and General Gordon is released by a British column after several thousands of the Soudanese have been slain, the cuckoo song of "rescue and retire" will have a hollow sound. What justification is there for an English campaign anywhere in the Soudan, if the country is to be evacuated when conquered?

EDUCATE THE INDIANS, The facts concerning the bill now before the Senate for the appropriation for the Indian The people on Long Island who some time ago | school fund are briefly these: The tribes for wanted to hang Rugg, the negrosuspected of whom this appropriation is asked ceded, fifteen years ago, large tracts of land to the Government, part of the payment for which was to be due to them for educational purposes at the close of the current fiscal year will amount to over \$3,759,000. The Secretary of the Interior in the bill now before Congress asked for ing industrial and other schools among these tribes and in bringing more pupils to the schools

already in existence, and unless the appropriation is increased by the Senate we shall be obliged to decrease the number of children

" now in attendance." In the name of honesty and common sense let there be no further quibbling in this matter. The only way to make an end of the Indian difficulty, as THE TRIBUNE has maintained for and wronged and cried over too long. The to large properties who are impatient to adfirst step to this end is to educate the coming generation of Indians. There is little hope of influencing the adults. But the children are waiting to be taught. They learn eagerly; their parents, however savage, are eager that their children shall have this chance. Carlisle and Hampton schools are full of the sons and daughters of Navajo, Cheyenne and Apache chiefs, Each child there is a hostage for the good will and peaceable behavior of its tribe. They are being trained as mechanics, farmers, seamstresses, housekeepers, and are insensibly imbibing all the beliefs, habits, and ambitions of civilization.

Why shall not these children have the free schooling which we give to the whites and blacks ? It is not free to them in fact, for they have paid an exorbitant price for it already. We hope the Senate will grant the appropriation asked for without any decrease.

THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE VOTE. these two significant facts: First, that the Blaine vote in the Utica Convention was chiefly cast by the representatives of the Republican counties; second, that the opposition vote was chiefly cast by the representatives of counties that are recognized as Democratic strongholds. In order to bring out these points more clearly it is only necessary to examine the vote in detail.

Mr. Miller received 243 votes for delegate-atlarge, 248 being a majority. The following table shows the counties that cast these 243

Allemay	6 Levis. 6 Lavingston	4 Steuben
Cortind. Delaware Dutchess. Fulton. Genesce Herkinge	5 Oneida 3 Oneightra 1 5 Orange 1 0 Oswego 1 1 Orieans 4 Putnam 4 4 Ouens 1	5 Troga. 5 Troupkins. 5 Uniter. 6 Washington. 4 Wayne. 2 Westelester. 6 Wyoming.

The State is divided into sixty counties. It appears from this table that Mr. Miller's vote was drawn from forty-eight counties, eighttenths of the whole number, and from every section of the State outside of the Democratic netropolis. But the important inquiry relates to the political complexion of the constituencies behind the votes. Thirty of these counties which voted for him solidly or through a majoricy of their delegates gave a majority for the Republican candidate for Secretary of State last November. We append the Republican vote and Republican majorities in the counties

	Mai	Rep. Votas	Maj.
Allegany 4,589 Broome 5,090 Clantaqua(*) 7,074 Caynga 6,998 Chemung 3,746 Chemung 4,694 Columbia 5,767 Oordani 3,157 O dows 8,619 Gemege 2,615 Gemege 4,963 Gemege 2,615 Gemege 2,615 Gemege 2,615 Gemege 3,615 Gemege 3,615 Gemege 3,615 Gemege 4,963 Manison 4,778 Monroe () 14,254	625 3,238 2,049 290 560 601 562 976 1,292 1,596 42 830	Niagara   5,145     Omondaga   12,236     Oswego (1)   7,736     Orleans   3,653     Putnam   2,194     St. Lawrenes   9,715     Saratoga   6,346     Schenesiady   2,762     Schulpf   2,032     Schulpf   3,58     Uster   7,995     Wayne   5,750     Oyoming   3,137     Vates   2,733	706 2.023 1.623 907 743 5.405 2.54 323 223 323 223 327 1.95 1.95 1.95 1.95 1.95

Here we have thirty Republican counties, which gave an aggregate majority of 39,671 for General Carr, voting for the leading Blaine candidate for delegate-at-large. Only thirteen other counties gave a majority for General Carr. The following table shows the vote and

Rep. vote,   Maj.	Rep.vote   Mal
Catteratigues 5,073 4850 Erle 2,1877 4,447 Essex 3,295 1,568 Franklin 3,386 1,402 Failon 3,756 206 Kings 50,507 746 Livineston 4,222 1,292 Total	Oneida 11,042 1,28 Ontario 5,015 69 Renselaer 12 sels 1,19 Suffeik 4,495 15 Warren 2,572 38 Washington 6,405 2,74 134,487 16,056

These counties are to be credited to the Edmunds-Arthur delegates, although in Oneida Mr. Miller received five of the thirteen votes, and was voted for in some of the other counties. Summarizing the results thus given we have: Whole number of counties giving Republican majorities in 1883.
Countles voting for the Blaine delegates.
Countles voting for the Edmunds Arthur delegates.

Difference in favor of the Blaine delegates .... can voters represented by the Edmunds-

Difference in favor of the Blaine delegates... Republican majority in counties voting for Blaine delegates
publican majority in countles voting for Edmunds-Arthur delegates

Difference in favor of the Blaine delegates.

## LUNACY LAWS.

Several cases in England of late have attracted attention to certain dangers arising out of the lunacy laws of that country. It appears that any one can be put in a private asylum upon the certificate of two physicians, and an order signed by a third person, not a physician, but who may have special motives for desiring the incarceration of the patient. Nor is it required that the medical men who pronounce the patient insane shall be specialists. They may know nothing or next to nothing of alienism, but the mere fact that they can lawfully append "M. D." to their names gives them authority to sign away the liberty of any one. Of course, if the two doctors are strangers to the patient, and know little about insanity, their opinions must be virtually worthless unless the symptoms of mania or dementia are so marked that no medical skill is needed to recognize them. In many such cases, however, the disease, if present, is so obscure that only prolonged and careful investigation could detect it. In some instances there may exist only eccentricity; might easily be led to exhibit traces of excitebe put to death judicially. This result is a done at the request of the Indians themselves, ment which ignorant doctors might accept as who tried to do so could not dispose of it at all. It evidence of madness. Charles Reade, in the has been palmed off upon the consumer as a dairy case of Alfred Hardie, in "Very Hard Cash," product, and because this is so it would be as reashowed the possibilities here, and the recent Weldon case has demonstrated that there is still plenty of room for amendment in the law.

In the United States the usual publicity of proceedings taken to establish lunacy operates as a safeguard in the majority of cases, though even in this country there occur sometimes startling abuses. Only last summer a man

Teller states, "will not keep up the schools not an isolated case. The defect of all legislation which throws upon the alleged lunatic the burden of proving his sanity ought to be obvious. Such a method not only facilitates conspiracles against the liberty of the patient, but is apt to render him helpless when put to the test. It is clear that certificates signed by medical men who have not studied alienism are not trustworthy. The safest plan might be years, is to treat the Indians as individuals, not to send all suspected lunatics to a place of as a nation-to put each red man legally on the detention where they could be watched quietly same plane as the white and the black man; to for several days or weeks. Such a precaution give him the same civil rights and chances to | would certainly put an end to the imprisonment earn, to work, and to worship God, and then to of sane people in asylums, public or private; let him alone to stand or fall according to the and as this is a serious wrong to inflict on stuff that is in him. The Nation then will be rid any one it ought to be guarded against more of the responsibility of this great helpless mass carefully than it has so far been. Temptation of heathenism which it has coddled and tortured also should be removed from the path of heirs minister.

GENERAL FREMONT.

Mr. Sherman's bill to reinstate John C. Fre mont in his rank as Major-General will probably be brought before Congress this week. It is, we understand, heartily supported by many Southern members who are willing to forget that Fremont once represented all the political doctrines most obnoxious to them in the fact that he has rendered great services to his country which demand recognition. If the South can thus rise above personal prejudice, it would be a pity that old petty jealousies in the Northern army during the civil war should now be dragged out to hinder this late act of justice.

Apart from his war record, General Fremont served his country faithfully as a scientific explorer, the Pacific coast being his magnificent gift to the Nation. He is now over seventy years of age, a poor man. This recognition of his work, which it is proposed to give, would Yesterday THE TRIBUNE called attention to enable him to spend the remainder of his life, not in luxury, but in comparative comfort.

SPECULATION AND FALSE NEWS.

It appears that the recent reports of revolution ary movements in Mexico were for the most part fictions put in circulation for the purpose of affect ing the market for Mexican scourities. That this kind of imposture should occasionally succeed is in no way wonderful. What is ready remarkable is the fact that it is possible so seldom. Attempts to circulate falso news for speculative purposes have often been made, and were not uncommon long before the present era of telegraphs and swift trains and steamers. In fact it is probable that these tricks were more frequently attempted, comparatively, then than now, and for two reasons were then more promising. Nows at that time took much longer to travel, and the means of analyzing it were much less efficient. The speculator who succeeded in getting a false report published could generally depend upon several days of grace before its true character was ascertained, and during that period he made his harvest. But now everything is changed. The telegraph enables those who doubt the accuracy of news to discover the truth almost instantly. And there is yet another very important new factor in the situation. To-day news is collected for journalistic associations in a thoroughly systematic and business way. The agents em ployed are necessarily responsible and experiences mee, who are under instructions to sift carefully all that they receive, and who are not allowed to transmit every flying rumor as the old irresponsiole correspondents were in the habit of doing.

Of course it sometimes happens that the most cautious news agents are deceived; or one of them somewhere may perhaps yield to mercenary inflaences; but whoever takes a general survey of the news field, embracing six months or a year in the review, may well be astonished at the average accuracy and truthfulness of the intelligence, No doubt much of the news of the hour consists of reports and hints rather than full and exact statements, but even in regard to this great care is exercised, and efforts are always made to obtain sound authority. Thus, though the facilities for sending false news have increased of late years enormously, the opportunities for utilizing such inventions in the interest of speculation have been almost equally dimmished; and while the newspaper of to-day prints more varied news in one issue than the journal of half a century ago printed in a month, the modern paper is by far the more trustworthy in its intelligence, and offers fower openings to those who wish to create false impressions for the purof bulling or bearing the stock or other mar-

Gold continues to go abroad, and the pleasing statement made by a leading financier that the trouble "will soon correct itself" does not yet appear to be verified. The law is clear that, where needed, and go out only when the state of business or of prices is such that less is needed. But when the volume of paper varies without regard to the increasing or decreasing demand for gold, importations do not have their proper effect upon prices and the state of trade, nor do exports "correct themselves" by restoring equilibrium between different nations. Our case is simply this: We are foreing into circulation silver certificates and other paper instead of gold, and therefore gold goes abroad.

It takes The I rening Post even more than fortyeight hours, after a hard blow, to get its second wind. It has not yet been able to print William Walter Phelps's formal reply to its slanders on Mr. Blaine.

The Christian gives philanthropic London an oppor-17 THE TRIBUNE Fresh-Air Fund. It publishes an appeal for giving a week in the country to the poor and debilitated children attending four Sunday schools and two ragged schools of the Northeast London Gospel missions. The experiment of giving the children a single day in the country during the summer has been tried in previous seasons, and the managers have been encouraged to extend the vacation from one day to seven. A roomy cottage has been secured near Entield and a strenuous effort is each. This is a beautiful charity which ought to receive liberal support in a great centre of wealth | the United States who sells below the schedule price an like London. The work seems very meagre, however, in comparison with THE TRIBUNE'S operations in the same field.

The British Chancellor of the Exchequer boast that the National debt is now lower than it was in 1811, having been reduced over \$363,000,000. Compared with the reductions in National indebtedness effected under the Protection system in the United States, the results scored in England to the credit of Free Trade are meagre indeed. The great progress made by the American Government lish financiers to change their system of reducing taxation and to devote a large portion of what might otherwise be a "surplus" to a systematic conversion of the debt.

It has been asserted on behalf of the makers of oleomargarine that large quantities of that compound have been consumed by the public. When the circumstances are considered it will be realized that this is a strange argument. The consumption of olsomargarine confessedly depends upon decent and it is apparent that a perfectly same person No evidence has ever been adduced to show that any one sold it for what it was. The few dealers sonable to cite the large consumption of adulterated mustard, or pepper, or any other sophisticated artiele, as justification for the adulteration, as to point to the sale of eleomargarine as a proof that it is strue" the Statute of Francis, and it is not settled yet. popular. The plain facts of the case are in truth a complete vindication of the prohibitory law in regard to eleomargarine. The allegation that it can be made wholesome is not relevant either. The evidence shows that it can as easily, and more profita-Board of Examiners. This is legislation in the passed the House of Representatives," Secretary an enemy, while perfectly same, and this was it is impracticable to exercise a supervision over the m borse. This is legislation in the passed the House of Representatives,"

the manufacture so strict as to render the use of unwholesome materials impossible, prohibition is the only means of protection left to the public. The law was needed. It is unquestionably in the public interests. And while the courts may have to pass upon its constitutionality it must be enforced without fear or favor in the meantime.

Public confidence in the ham sandwich, that conspicuous feature of railroad restaurant fare, has been steadily undermined during the last few years, and has now received a new and severe blow. The fact that bread is often made of flour containing alum, lime and other unpalatable minerals first excited suspicions, which later revelations as to the nature and wide use of eleomargarine enhanced. Then vague alarm was aroused by the discovery that a serious danger might lurk in the tender ham. Now comes the startling announcement that the mustard of commerce is often adulterated with naphthal yellow, which is not only a poison, but a dangerous explosive also. The case against the sandwich, therefore, seems to be complete. Having forfeited all claims to popular trust and affection, it should be consigned to the realms of Orsini bombs, infernal machines and other devices of conspirators.

#### PERSONAL.

Senator Hawley is to deliver the commencement oration this year at Smith College.

"Now I feel like Madame Patti," said Bismarck, smiling grimly, as he surveyed a table-load of floral tributes sent to him on his last birthday anniver-

Robert E. Randall, brother of Samuel J. Randall of Pennsylvania, is staying at the New-York Hotel. He came over from Paris, where he has been quite iil, by Sunday's steamer. Mrs. Randall accompanies him.

Gilbert Le La Matyr, the Greenback advocate

and ex-Congressman, is pastor now of a fashionable church at St. Paul. He has introduced an orchestra. causing an exodus of the old-fashioned members, but young people crowd the house at all services. President Zaldinar, of Salvador, and his suite are

among the passengers by the steamship Acapulco, which is expected to arrive to-day from Aspinwall. During their stay in the city the Presidential party will be quartered at the Windsor Hotel.

Theophilus Eaton, in whose memory a mural tablet has been placed in the Centre Church, New-Haven, was the first Governor of the New-Haven Colony He was buried in 1657, and on his grave-stone in New-Haven may still be read these quaint epitaphs:

"Exron—86 tamed, so wise, so lust, The Floraix of our world here lides his doxt, Tids name lorget New-England rayer must. To attend you, sir, under these framed stones.
Are some your honored son and daughter Joses,
On each side to repose their wearded bones."

Judge Rienard L. Larremore, of the Court of Common Plens, is said not to have been absent a single day from his assigned judicial duties during nearly fourteen years that he has been sitting upon the bench of the Common Pleas and Supreme Courts. Once only was he late; and then the cause might be considered an extraordinary one—a female book-agant, whose persistent importunities detained tim ten minutes beyond the regular time for open-ing court. This is a record, of judicial practuality obably without a parallel.

Contradicting the statement that Piccolomini as in financial distress, and putting a stop to the description in England for her benefit, Stguor Pesellini writes as follows to the Gazetta d' Halia : Donna Macia Piccolomini was married in 1860 to the Marquis Francisco Gaetani della Fargua, of litta della Pièvo, and resides at present in her own palace near Pogglo Imperiale. Last year one of her daughters made a very good marriage. Madame Piccolomini has nothing to desire. Besides possess-ing a considerable fortune, she is married to a genileman poseessing a large estate in and near Citta della Pieve."

"A. B. Farquhar, the agricultural implement maker, of York, Penn., a thoroughly self-made man, bas," says The Current, " made a practice for some years of financially assisting struggling artists and writers, to the extent, in respect to the latter, of ductions when publishers stood aloof. He has expended in this way fully twenty-five thousand dollars, and, what is to the great credit of the beachiciaries themselves, has never lost a dollar. His discretion has in the past, as it will in the future, prevent imposition." guaranteeing the publication of their worthy pro-

## TALKS ABOUT TOWN.

THE CLARKE AND HALLGARTEN PRIZES. William Burt, National Academician, -I voted for the Charke and Hallgarten prizes, and was very enthusiastic, and so were all the Academicians. The voting was in the lecture room and the Council attended to add dignity to thoulus to our young artists, which has been lacking, The conditions are fair and liberal, and the system of de oding the award by the votes of the exhibitors is cer-Clarke prize. I agree that there should be a stipulation should be raised to forty years, and that would let in a gold alone is used, it will come in when more is number of men who are beginning to grasp the great thuules. For these are the men who have to refinantsh paper of any sort is substituted for gold in use, and the cheaper, less genuine methods of recommending themselves to public favor, because they have learned to Weldon. I voted for his picture, "Pawning the Wedding Dress," and then Mr. Huntington announced that he was ineligible, being in his thirty-sixth year. As it happens it would have made no difference in the decision, because there was a strong feeling in favor of Mr. Ulrichs and the result was never in doubt.

IN FAVOR OF THURMAN.

C. M. Von Haum, Etitor Cincinnatt News-Journal.-There is in Ohio and elsewhere in the West among Demo crats a growing conviction that the party could not go astray in nominating that noble old Roman, Allen G Thurman, for President. The nomination would place the party and its campaign on a high plane. There is be sald against Mr. Thurman and everything tunity of imitating on a small scale the work of for him. He could carry Ohio against any Republican. I doubt whether Mr. Payne could carry it at all.

ORGANIZING THE DRUGGISTS.

J. N. Hepeman, druppist. - The movement of the New York Druggists' Union, co-operating with druggist or-ganizations throughout the country, has now reached the culmination of its plans. The labor has been immense, We have had to meet personally the leading manufact turers, urge the matter before the New-York Assembly and sende, and carry on a ccaseless correspondence with retail druggists in all cities. The results have been ento be made this year to raise \$1,000 and take as tirely satisfactory. Fifteen of the largest proprietary many as 300 children into the country for a week medicine manufacturers in the country have signed as agreement with us, by which any retailer in any part of article manufactured by any of these firms will be un able to buy drugs thereafter from any firm or Ayer Co., Hostetter & Fmith, Tarrant & Co. Perry Davis & Sons, and other firms deing enormous business. Then our organization is systematized in all large chies. Every retail druggist in sympathy with us joins the drugglats' union in his own city, and at the same time becomes a member of the National Retail Powerful druggists' unions have been catablished in Boaton, Jersey City, Cleveland, Rochester, Providence, Philadelpida, Pittsburg and many other cities. The New in scaling down the National debt has forced Eng- | York Assembly has passed the bul prohibiting the sale of drugs by others than pharmaelsts, and it is now before the senate with excellent prospect of success. This will shut off dry goods dealers who retail propeletary medicines at out prices, and the pharmacists who sell below supply. The system is nearly perfect, and people will soon be able to rely on obtaining their medicines pure and unadolterated.

THE PROPOSED CIVIL CODE, Dueld P. Hull, of the New-York Bur. - The Bur Associa. ion Committee strike the key-note when they say that the adoption of the proposed Civil Code would be the greatest mistortune that has ever threatened the Emply State. And yet, why should is wyers complain! It would means few. I wonder whether the average layman con prehends that 1.000 law-books and 100,000 cases would

be a moderate estimate of the "plant" necessary for the "construction" of the proposed Code, to say nothing of 250 years of time. It has taken that period to "con-

J. G. K. Lawrence, Secretary of the Coney Island Jockey Club .- The future of the Woodlawn Vase is not yet decided. It was given by the Dwyer Brothers as an addition to the Great Long Island Stakes, to be the property of any one who should win it two years in succession with

mile heats, and was won that year by George Lorillard's Ferida. The next year it was won by W. Jennings's Gleamore, and the next by old Bushwhacker. So few horses were entered that last year the experiment was tried of changing it to a four mile dash, but there were only two starters, Bushwhacker and Eole, the latter winning with case. But the interest in it was very small, because of the few entries; so the Club changed the distance again, and this fall it will be two mile heats. The Club was willing to recognize that Mr. Gebhard, as the owner of Eole, had something to say in the matter, and there was talk of adding the Woodlawn Vase to the Coney Island Cup, which a to be run on June 14. But now that Eole is reported lame, all that is off. I think that the wisest course will be to add the vase as heretofore to the Great Long Island Stakes, and let it be the prize of the winner of the two mile heats this year and the next.

#### GENERAL NOTES.

The French people are about to enjoy, for the first and last time, the opportunity of seeing in one col-lection all the crown jewels of France. They are to be exhibited in the Louvre, and immediately after the exhibition their long heralded sale is to begin. A few of them, which possess special historic or intrinsic value, including the Regent diamond and the great ruby, will be retained as National property; presumably, says The St. James's Guzelle, in case they might be wanted again.

Under the church at St. Swithin, at Lincoln, England, was lately found a small stone altar, evidently belonging to a temple which had occupied the same site. Professor Hübner, of Berlin, assigns the relic to the end of the second or beginning of the third century. The inof the second or beginning of the treating for the reason that they reveal the existence, in the days of the Roman eccupation of England, of a religious official concerning whom there is no other information—the curulor acticular, or temple-warden. The attar was presented to the temple by C. Antistius Frontinus, a soldier who had thrice heid that office.

Since its establishment in Paris in 1871 the Association d'Alsace Lorraine has collected about \$350,000, most of which has been distributed in temporary relief and in other ways assisting natives of the two severed Provinces to find employment in France. Nearly 40,000 heads of families, representing a population of 100,000 persons, have thus been enabled to migrate to the mother country, and 800 young men have been saided to complete their studies. The removal of families from Abace Lorraine to Paris still continues of a large scale; but the reserve fund of the Society has been reduced to less than \$50,000 and an argent appeal for subscriptions has been issued.

The death of a clown in a circus ring, with the audience innocently laughing at his dying struggles, is sufficiently shocking, but like most things has its parallel. Many years ago a famous English diver gave exhibitions. He used to climb a tall spar or flag pot, and dive off the top of it, and before taking the leap he was in the habit of on the service cataly are terp he was in the many of t

A somewhat carious decision involving the sponsibility for blunders in telegraphing was recently indered in Frankfort, Germany. A merchant wrote a spatch ordering his printer to stop work upon a lot of reulars until receipt of a letter. The operator sent the inter, without making inquiry, stopped the wrong job The court held that the operator, not the company, was responsible, and cond-nined him to pay the damages; and this too notwithstanding the fact that the profee had chosen to act blindly when he might easily have secretained from whom the despatch came.

A FREE-TRADERS CHOICE.

A CONSUMER OPPOSES CHANGE OF TARIFF.

THE COMPLAINT THAT GOODS ARE TOO CHEAP. a the Editor of The Tribune. Sin: "By accident a house burned down, and a ig caught therein was reasted whole. Its taste as so delicious that the people burned down another house next day, when they wanted reast pig

to eat." Those who consider protection the height of human folly use this as a witty illustration. Be so; at last we can all meet on common ground. The pig having been roasted, even the savages knew enough to eat it. But Mr. Morrison would throw t away because it cost too much. Theorists may dispute until doomsday about the

wisdom of burning down the house. I open my eyes, and see the progress of industry in this country, and it seems to me the house has not been burned down at all. Though I think the cost of the protective system years ago was much larger than its advocates were willing to admit, I am not so blind as to imagine it has ruined this country. But, whatever the cost was, it has been paid. The pig has been roasted, and I am in favor of eating it. It has been proved, it seems to me, that the

present cost of retaining the protective duties is not large. Some of its solid benefits have been seen: cheaper goods for all the world, goods so cheap here that we export many kinds to nearly all parts of he world, and a wonderful development dustries. I count it folly to throw away these benfits. I read the debate at Washington, and the arguments of the so-called free-traders seem to me enough to convert consumers to protection by the millions. For they tell us that all our great industries are prostrated by over-production; that the tariff has given excessive profits to manufacturers, and so has encouraged too many people to manufacture, until a collapse of prices has come. As a consumer, I like that state of things. If that is the fruit of protection, I want more of it. What do those blind men want? Is it cheapness?

Or do they care more for an empty theory? Even the prodigal son knew enough to prefer something else to empty husks. If we are getting cheap goods, I am not going to quarrel with them because they did not come from a free-trade shop.

"Look at the iron interest," they tell me, " prostrated because protection has built up too many mills." How is it that several hundred of the furnaces in free-trade England are idle also ! But if I get bar iron at \$1.80 per 100 pounds and steel rails at \$32 per ton, somebody else must do the grumbling. "Cotton goods," they say, "are so abundant and cheap that many mills are forced to stop. Protection has induced people to put up mills at the South, where goods can be made cheaper than in New-England." "That is what protectionists promised. If it has come to pass, why should a consumer find fault f " Woollen goods are at the lowest prices for forty years," says one follower of Mr. Morrison. It is enough for me to know that I can get cheaper and beter goods than I ever did under the latest Democratic revenue tariff of 1857. "Hear the complaints of the silk interest, and see the mills stopped because of over-produc tion." I can remember that in 1860 we imported all our silks; now we make a considerable partmore, by far, than we then imported -and get them all much cheaper. "But the manufacturers are forced to reduce wages in cotton, silk, woollen and iron mills." Being a consumer I do not complain when the cost of production is lowered But I know that a dollar will buy more than it would in 1 s60, that the reduced wages are everywhere higher than the wages paid under the Democratic revenue tarifi of 1860, and still I get cheaper goods. In my free-trade reasonings, I see no use in trying

o cheat myself. If manufactures have been de veloped. I face the fact, and am glad of it. But if manufactures have been unduly or disproportionately fostered, how comes it that over-production is als: the burden of the farmers' lament? " Foo much wheat" is the cry; the lowest prices for forty years"; and yet something induces the farmers at this very time to go on sowing for another crop of 500,000,000 bushels, or 9 for each inhabitant, against 173,000,000 bushels in 1860, or less than 6 for each inhabitant. Something has induced the farmer to grow too many hogs, and lard is painfully cheap, and the markets of the world are but just recovering from a glat of cotton. Wool is said to be so low that growing does not pay. But the farmers were in some way induced to raise 320,000,000 pounds last year, or 6 pounds for every person in this country, against 60,000,000 pounds in 1860, or less than 2 pounds per capita.

The talkers at Washington will never convert many consumers to free trade by complaining that protection makes goods too plenty and cheap. Men who are not anxious to deceive themselves will

recognize two facts: 1. There is a constant tendency to over-production, through increasing use of labor-saving machinery, where there is no protection as well as

II. In some way, the policy of this country, whether the wise at conceivable or not, has operated to develop all the great branches of industry, agriculture, manufactures, mining and transports